

gifts that have made the Institute possible. Particularly notable have been the contributions of Spelman College, Emory University and Georgia State University.

### Janda Completes Latest APSR Index

A new cumulative index to the *American Political Science Review* covering volumes 63 through 89 (1969–1995) has just been completed, and should be available to scholars and institutions this summer. Kenneth Janda and Richard Powell, Northwestern University, assisted by Kristin K. Stehouwer, have prepared the index. The project extends a project begun by Janda in 1964 (and last updated in 1969) to index the *Review* from its inception in 1906. The Association will publish a text version of the Index for sale to individuals and libraries, and will also post the index on its World Wide Web site.

The new volume references a total of 1370 items—articles, research notes, communications, and rejoinders. It uses a “key-work-in-context” (KWIC) technique to identify articles. Keywords are all substantive words in the title, plus some additional keywords added by Janda for titles that were not self-descriptive. The index aligns keywords down the center of the page, with a portion of the article title on either side. Each title, on average, yields about 6 keywords, listed alphabetically in the context of the whole article title. There are also first author and co-author listings in the index.

As Janda notes in his preface to the new volume, the Association published its first cumulative index to the *Review* in 1917, and a second in 1926. No index was then published for 40 years, until Janda began experimenting in the early 1960’s with KWIC indexing and was invited by the Association to supervise an experimental project to apply nascent computer technology to indexing the *Review*. The resulting volume, published in 1964, proudly displays sketches of actual punch cards used in the coding. The Association is indebted to

Kenneth Janda both for his initiative in the 1960’s in developing and applying new indexing technology in the *Review*, and for following up the project now.

### Past Issues of APSR Available On-Line

Beginning this fall, back issues of the *American Political Science Review* will be available electronically in fully searchable, digital form in libraries participating in the JSTOR electronic journal storage project. JSTOR is a non-profit initiative sponsored by the Mellon Foundation to create an electronic database containing major journals in the social sciences. APSA is one of the first associations to reach an agreement with JSTOR on an electronic database. Other journals accessible at the outset along with the *APSR* will be the *American Economic Review* and the *American Historical Review*.

This initiative to develop electronic access to the *Review* will develop in several phases. In the first phase, access to back issues will be available through college and university libraries subscribing to JSTOR. Back issues will be 3 years or more prior to the current issue, and will be updated annually. APSA is working with JSTOR now on plans for subsequent phases which will provide individual access to the database and bring current issues on-line.

Users accessing the *Review* through a library subscribing to JSTOR will access the journal on-screen through a World Wide Web connection, using Netscape or a compatible browser. The actual storage site is at the University of Michigan. The on-screen image will be a faithful image of the actual Journal page, scanned in a 600 dpi, and this can be printed, at the site’s discretion, to produce a copy of the page clearer than most typical photocopy machines. A text database, created through optical character recognition applied to the scanned image, is also being created. This will be error-checked within titles and abstracts or first paragraphs. It will reside “behind

the scenes,” keyed to page images, to allow full-text searching of all articles, tables of contents, footnotes, and even advertisements.

An especially valuable feature of the electronic database will be searches that can stretch across all journals in the database, not just the *APSR*. Because this technology now truly integrates journal research materials within the social sciences, the JSTOR project is placing a high priority on getting a critical mass of key journals in major social science fields into the database. APSA will play an active role in helping answer questions other political science journal publishers have about whether to join the project.

The JSTOR concept was formulated by William G. Bowen, President of the Mellon Foundation, to help find a cost-effective way for scholarly publishers, college and university libraries, and faculty, students, and other scholars to benefit from new electronic technology. The project seeks to provide savings to libraries through reduced shelving and storage costs, and protections to publishers from subscription revenue losses. JSTOR has been established as a non-profit corporation. Bowen is Chairman of the Board, and other founding board members are Richard De Gennaro, Harvard College Library; Mary Patterson McPherson, President of Bryn Mawr College; Cathleen Morawetz, Professor of Mathematics, New York University and President of the American Mathematical Society, W. Taylor Reveley III, Partner, Hunton and Williams and Trustee of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; Gilbert Whitaker, retired Provost of the University of Michigan; and Elton White, former President of NCR and Trustee of Berea College.

APSA has negotiated an important downside protection agreement with JSTOR which will compensate the Association if this electronic database initiative results in lost institutional memberships in the Association. The Association’s copyright for all of the published materials also remains unchanged. There are some other revenue risks for the Association, such as likely

reductions in some copyright permissions revenues. However, the APSA Publications Committee, and the Council, have both emphasized that the long-term importance of this project outweigh those risks. Planning for future phases of the project will be undertaken with a careful eye both to maximizing opportunities and protecting the Association's core resources.

College and university libraries interested in subscribing to the electronic JSTOR database can contact Kevin Guthrie at JSTOR, 140 East 62nd Street, New York, New York 10021; Phone: (212) 838-8400.

### NSF Sponsorship of National Election Studies Featured on Capitol Hill

APSA and the University of Michigan joined to sponsor an exhibit on *The National Election Studies: A National Resource in the Social Sciences* at the second annual exhibition of the Coalition for National Science Funding on Capitol Hill, March 19, 1996. The exhibition featured research sponsored by the National Science Foundation, and was attended by over a dozen members of Congress and hundreds of Hill staff members.

Steven J. Rosenstone, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, one of the principal investigators on the National Election Studies (NES) project, and Paul Freedman of the NES staff were on-hand at the exhibition to present materials and answer questions. NSF Director Neal Lane and Deputy Director Anne Petersen also attended. Social and behavioral sciences were well represented at the exhibition, including presentations on the General Social Survey and the Panel Study on Income Dynamics as well as the NES. Overall, close to 80 scientific societies, professional associations, universities, and industrial representatives made presentations. This was the first time that APSA had participated.

The APSA-Michigan exhibit highlighted some key findings from the NES, emphasizing the scientific value of having consistent data



Steven J. Rosenstone, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, talks with NSF Deputy Director Anne Petersen at the Coalition of National Science Funding exhibition showcasing research and education projects supported by NSF.

maintained over time and the practical utility of the information. Graphic displays illustrated declining trends in trust in government and shifts in partisan identification. Access to the NES World Wide Web site was also available for demonstrations. (The Web address is <http://www.umich.edu/~nes>.)

APSA along with the NES principal investigators, other NSF grant recipients, and the social science community has been working actively to advance public awareness of social science research and the importance of sustained NSF support for social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Much of the work has been led by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) of which APSA is an active member. COSSA has testified frequently on behalf of social science support on Capitol Hill, and sponsored breakfast round tables on social science applications to public policy. APSA also has been meeting regularly with staff at the White Office of Science and Technology Policy, and with senior staff at the NSF on issues of social science funding and application.

Support for overall funding and for social and behavioral sciences at the NSF in the current budget

cutting climate has generally been positive. The FY 1996 NSF appropriation finally achieved approval in April of 1996 in which NSF received a final budget of \$3.22 billion for FY 1996, compared to \$3.27 billion for the previous year. The President has requested \$3.3 billion for NSF for FY 1997. While it is difficult to nail down exact levels of proposed funding by Division at this time, the Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (SBER) at NSF currently has a proposed funding level for FY 1997 of about \$93 million, a 9% increase over FY 1996. House Science Committee authorization report language, though not the bill itself, includes language directing NSF to reduce the number of directorates by one, and names the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate as the one to be considered for elimination. Representative Walker, who chairs the House Science Committee, has stated, however, that the objective is to help NSF reduce overhead costs overall to free more funds for science, not to target SBE research in particular. There is not thought to be general support in Congress for eliminating SBE research or the SBE directorate, and any differen-